

A WORKING ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA.—In the *New York Tribune* is the following from the *Williamsburgh (L.I.) Times*:—The Journeymen Coopers' Protective Union Shop, in North Sixth-street, presents a very busy scene, and thus far proves conclusively that labour need not be the slave of capital. Some twenty-four men are at work in this shop, who average from eight to eleven dollars per week as earnings. Besides this, they have a percentage accruing on the capital stock, of which each workman holds from one to five shares, at ten dollars each. The profits arising are in this way shared by the workmen, instead of passing into the pockets of the employer. There are thirty barrels made each day in the shop, beside one hundred pieces of smaller size, making the weekly earnings of the establishment from 350 to 400 dollars. A large supply of barrels, casks, and work of smaller description is kept constantly on hand in the store-room of the shop. The building is fifty by fifty-two feet, and does not afford the space requisite for the purpose, so that the union contemplate purchasing or leasing more ground immediately adjoining. Surely, it is better to have a voice in your own affairs than to be the dumb recipient of whatever a master may dole out. It is the want of a fair remuneration which drives men and their wives and children to a residence in a room, suited better for a respectable pig-stye than for even a single lodger. The journeymen coopers are in a measure the pioneers in establishing the system of associated labour by joint capital. To them, thousands of down-trodden, but talented and worthy, mechanics are looking as standard bearers of a great principle, which will eventually be the means of elevating whole classes to be their own employers, and thus ensure "to the labourer the profits of his labour."

PAISLEY ARTIZANS' INSTITUTION.—A recent exhibition by this Institution is described by the *Glasgow Reformers' Gazette*. Besides steam-engines from the size of a mouse-trap to a two-horse power, carding machine, miners' safety cage rope and appendages, various paintings, specimens of embroidery, the bust of Professor Wilson (who is a native of the town), and a variety of other articles, the report says:—"But what drew our attention forcibly was a panoramic view of Lochlomond, by Mr. James Drummond, architect. The view is taken from a hill on one of the islands a little below the village of Luas, and commands the whole expanse of the loch, sweeping round the whole of the coast, and presents to the eye, most distinctly and minutely, every headland, mountain, and glen of this singularly extensive and romantic scene. We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the noblest efforts of genius that our country can boast, and that it is a specimen of Highland landscape which perhaps has never been equalled."

FREE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—A Public Free Library and Museum, for the working and other inhabitants of Manchester, is about to be established. It is proposed to raise, including the purchase-money of the building, a sum of about 7,500*l.* to accomplish the object in view. Seventy-seven gentlemen and firms have given 4,369*l.*, to which may be added the sum of 2,000*l.*, which has been appropriated by the overseers to this purpose, believing that it is essentially a public purpose and for the public advantage. A meeting was held on Wednesday last week, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of reporting progress. The hall (late "Hall of Science") had been purchased, one-half of the value having been contributed by Sir Oswald Mosley, the proprietor. The purchase-money and the chief-rent purchase, the chairman also stated, had been already paid, viz., 2,147*l.* The room in which they were met (the lecture-room) was to be occupied as the reading-room, to be filled with newspapers and the magazines of the day. The lower room was intended to be the library for circulation. The circulating feature of the intended public library was, he believed, as yet entirely an experiment in this country. It was his firm conviction that no public library could meet the claims of the community, or be of value or usefulness to the parties who sought its benefits, if they were not able to obtain information, not only within the walls of the institution, but also at their own

homes, by reading the books of the library among their friends. The experience of France and Belgium distinctly proved that the public lending libraries in these countries were of immense advantage to, and that their privileges were not abused by, the population. Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting, and resolutions to forward the object in view were unanimously passed.—It has been resolved, all but unanimously, by the Sheffield Council, to put in force there, also, the Act for Establishing Public Libraries and Museums. The half-penny rate requisite will there yield 572*l.* 8*s.* It is proposed to make one building do for the projected Municipal Hall, and the museum and library.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY AT LIVERPOOL.—The proposal which has recently been made to apply the money subscribed in Liverpool for a Peel testimonial to the endowment of scholarships at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge has raised the question why further endowment should be added to these already wealthy establishments, and why the opportunity should not be availed of to call into existence a Liverpool University. The advantages to be derived from a Liverpool University are apparent to all, and its establishment should not be matter of difficulty. "The year that has passed away," remarks a correspondent of the *Albion*, "has been productive of great wealth to our merchants. A tenth of the mere income of the past year from a few, who shall be nameless, would more than suffice to endow their own imperishable monument, confer a lasting benefit upon ages yet to come, and take away that reproach of stinted liberality which is sometimes addressed to Liverpool. The museums and libraries constantly met with on the continent, particularly in the Low Countries, owe their origin to the merchants of older times; and the proportion in which Liverpool has outstepped Antwerp, and the many famous ancient marts, should be the measure of our liberality, the extent, durability, and value of our institutions."

ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC.—The British Electric Telegraph Company propose to assimilate its charges to the American tariff, and thus to call into existence the use of telegraphs to an extent hitherto (owing to the heavy charges in this country) not contemplated by the public. In America, where the monopolizing effects of a single company do not prevail, the telegraphic system has made gigantic strides, and whilst largely benefiting the public, has in consequence (for the public are ever substantially grateful for such benefits) handsomely remunerated the proprietors. This new company, then, is but looking to its own enlightened interests in the proposal to assimilate its charges to the American tariff.—The Government, we learn, intend to carry the electric telegraph from the Horse Guards to every barrack in and around London.

DOMESTIC INGENUITIES OF BROTHER JONATHAN.—We saw at the late fair at Castle-gate a churn making butter in the most independent manner, without the slightest aid from human manipulation, literally on its own hook; and by the side of this a washing machine, which required no other aid from the washerwoman than the cradle demands from the nurse when the baby is sleeping. By-the-bye, we saw a self-rocking cradle a little beyond the self-churner and self-washer. This is, indeed, "a real blessing to mothers." All mamma or nurse has to do is to wind up the cradle as she does the clock, and it will rock as long as the other runs. As of Sherman's lozenges, so of this self-acting soother, it will soon come to be said, we suppose, that "children cry for them." Since the invention of the baby-jumper, there has been nothing to compare with this.—*New York Express.*

OPENING OF THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The state apartments were opened for the first time to the public on Thursday week, since they were closed for the purpose of carrying out the works for warming and ventilation. We have been through the apartments, and so far as we can see, there has been very little alteration in the appearance of the rooms. We observe that a handsome pendant has been made in the centre of the Vandyke room. This is perforated for the

ventilation, and will, when the chandelier is appended to it, be a considerable improvement to the room. There does not seem any other architectural embellishment that requires notice from us; but in all the rooms there are vomitories for the warm air, and the genial warmth of the rooms, as compared with the chilly damp of the external atmosphere, speaks forcibly as to the efficiency of the method adopted.—*Windsor Express.*

NEW BUILDINGS IN EDINBURGH.—In your remarks on the New-town of Edinburgh you say that "each street is a transcript of its neighbour." "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," but the same system of copying, it would appear, is to be perpetuated, as may be perceived by the plan of a new crescent in the course of erection near the Dean Bridge. Try the effect of another word or two.—*DAN. EDEN.*

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening last the first monthly meeting for 1851 was held in the Commercial Newroom. The subjects for the evening were the continuation of Mr. W. Harling's paper on "Sculpture," and a paper by Mr. Beaumont, of Warrington, on the "Battle of Blenheim."

ALMSHOUSES FOR INDIGENT FOREIGNERS.—We understand that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have jointly presented to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress the sum of 200*l.* towards the Alms-houses for Indigent Foreigners about to be erected by that society.

"PUNCH" AND UNDERGROUND ROOMS.—Punch, that "great creature" who grasps the universal, yet descends to the minute.—Punch, the moralist, the soul-squeezing, the fun-maker of the world, speaks to us personally on "kitchens underground, literally—sinks;" and, while he jokes about the evils of arrests and policemen's cupboard love, hits a real evil, which we, one of these days, will treat more prosaically.

TENDERS

For the interior fittings of the Guildhall, and Assize Courts, Swansea. Mr. Thomas Taylor, architect. The quantities supplied by Mr. Roberts—

Myers	£1,700 0 0
Smith and Appleford	1,218 0 0
H. and R. Holland	1,418 0 0
Locke and Newman	1,370 0 0
F. Hughes (Swansea)	1,314 13 6
William. Kayser (ditto)	1,214 1 4
Seal and Jackson (London)	1,221 0 0
H. Richards (Swansea)	1,200 0 0

Mr. Richards has been accepted, on the condition of receiving payment four years after the completion of the contract.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Draught of Water.—Can any of your engineering correspondents inform me, whether it is practicable for a fixed steam-engine, of 7 or 8-horse power, to draw water from a pond about 100 yards distant, nearly level ground?—*J. E.*

Steam on Shop Windows.—A correspondent, who wishes to get rid of the condensation of vapour on the interior surface of his shop windows, would find ventilation assist, as we have frequently said before.

"P. A." "W. H." "Subscriber from first Number" (with such an arrangement of the public there would be a considerable thrust, with little to resist it. We decline, however, giving any positive opinion). "S. H." "W. A." (will find reply in "leader"). "J. J. F." (ditto). "F." (ditto). "G. S. K." (the letter will doubtless be advertised). "Eurevic." "W. W." (is not forgotten). "Rev. E. B. R." (thanks). "H. W." "E. F." (we shall be very happy to see it). "M." and "G." (thanks, shall appear). "J. J. L." (plan not now required). "E. A. F." (next week). "T. L." (under our mark). "E. C." (ditto). "Computing Surveyor" (we shall always be glad to receive information on the matters named). "G. F. C." (this remedy was given last week). "W. B. C." "J. E. W." (under our mark). We have printed three different farces for years; but without effect. "H. B." (shall appear). "J. E." (the Publisher attends to the advertisements; not the Editor). "E. G. G." "T. T." (shall hear from us). "B. B." (the evil complained of is not an uncommon one). "W. H. V. S." "F. W." "G. S. H." (The School of Painting in Italy). Translated from the German of Kugler, by a Lady; edited with Notes, by Mr. Chas. E. Bastide, P.R.A. Second edition. John Murray, Albemarle-street, 1851. "A Practical Treatise on Benefit Building Societies; embracing their Origin," &c. &c. By William Stone, Attorney-at-Law. W. Maxwell, Bedford-st., Lincoln's-inn. 1851. "The Forty Five." By Lord Mahon. Being the Narrative of the Insurrection of 1745; also Letters of Prince Charles Stuart, copied from original MSS. by a Lady. John Murray, Albemarle-street. "General Board of Health. Report on the supply of Water to the Metropolis." Appendix 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"Books and Addresses."—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Publisher," and not to the "Editor;" all other communications should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher.